THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIX.
NUMBER 5.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

R. FIRDOLE BOMBAY 27 FEB.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows anent Inland Emigration Bill:

I have carefully read the speeches delivered on the occasion of the passing of the Cooly Bill and am really grieved for the tone, spirit, and the language which characterized some of them. What would you say, if an advertisement were inserted in the *Patriot* to the following effect:—

"Rs. 100 reward—

Will be given to any one furnishing detailed particulars of the dates on which and the gardens where His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India inspected coolies recruited under Act VII of 1873 during his recent tour through Assam; and the nature and duration of each inspection. Apply to Blow-Hard, care of Printer."

I hear that His Excellency went up to Sadiya in a steamer and came away in a steamer. It is said that for the sake of curiosity His Excellency landed on two Tea estates surrounded by his staff, and one only wonders how in such a stray visit His Excellency could know all about the plantations. There are at least 200 gardens in five upper districts of the Assam Valley, in which Act VII coolies can be seen numbering at least 20,000 souls and the two gardens on which the C. C. set his feet only contained about 700 persons on their roll. Even if His Excellency did see and examine these 700 persons how could he have given evidence about the whole body of coolies? This is really a mystery to me.

A CORRESPONDENT at Almora writes to us a long letter thanking us for the part we have taken in the discussion of the Emigration Bill. For obvious reasons we do not like to give it *in extenso*, but at the special request of the writer we give the conclusion:

I hope the *Pioneer* will take note of this letter, which is from the far Himalayas (Almora) where the people cherish same admiration for your manliness and patriotism as in Bengal and other parts of India.

A CORRESPONDENT at Palasi, a village not far from Jagooly and about four miles from Kanchrapara, states that five Mahomedan ryots of the place were badly hurt by a leopard, two of whom may be cured, but the lives of the other three are despaired of. The beast was subsequently killed by a number of other people armed with clubs and latties, They had gone to the rescue of their fellow-villagers and would have succeeded in their attempt, if they had guns with them. A good illustration of the working of the Arms Act.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Sultanpore, in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division of the 24-Pergunnahs, observes that the boon of having rural registration offices close to rural villages is duly appreciated by the people, but the Rural Sub-Registrars themselves labour under a serious disadvantage. They have not generally suitable accommodation for their offices. Why should not Government make small grants for the construction of suitable registration offices in the interior?

A CORRESPONDENT at Kalligunge in the Rungpore District writes:

"The Railway has enabled us to emerge from darkness and I availed myself of it to pay a visit to Calcutta. The first thing I did was to pay a visit to the High Court. What a contrast do the arrangements in the High Court present when compared with those obtaining in the Mofussil Courts. In the High Court not only suitors and their witnesses and attendants have comfortable accommodation, but the visitors too find no inconvenience in witnessing the progress and conclusion of a trial. In the Mofussil the suitors find barely standing-room; spectators and attendants of suitors only enjoy the pleasure of being shoved and elbowed out by the peons of the Courts.'

We believe Government is taking steps to build suitable court-houses in the Mofussil.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from a Tumlook correspondent that the Majunmatta suits having been decreed against the ryots many of them ventured to represent their helpless condition to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Midnapore. Sir Ashley Eden has been pleased to grant remission of rents due for 1287 and the first quarter of 1288 B. E. Our correspondent says that this will give relief to thousands of helpless ryots.

WE ARE REQUESTED to notice a social Reunion to be held at Santipore, which is to continue for four days from the 27th to the 30th instant. The programme comprises music and musical processions, discussions, addresses, reading of papers on various subjects, gymnastics and theatricals.

TUESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

WE ARE indebted to a pilgrim correspondent for a detailed account of the Kumbhu mela at Allahabad, an abstract of which we give below:

"There were enormous crowds assembled at the several railway stations, and they experienced much hardship and disappointment. Whole lots of these pilgrims were huddled in vans and waggons, most of whom could not find even this accommodation, tickets were sold but no provision made for carriages. Passengers bought tickets especially on the Jubbulpore line for six or seven days and many of them could not find passage in any train. The railway people high or low did not seem to show the least concern on this account. Some relief was afforded to them on a passenger's telegraphing to the higher authorities the inconveniences experienced at the outstations. The 19th instant was the important day of the mela, when on looking at the crowd I could see nothing but a sea of human heads both inside and outside the bound occupying an area of about five square miles. From early morning to 2 P. M. the pilgrims thickened and the bathing lasted till 8 P. M.; on the following morning the crowd began to disperse; there were at least a lakh of people—the day before there were no less than three lakhs. The prices of provisions, have risen enormously and the local municipality has realized a good round sum in the shape of rent from the shop-keepers who had opened their shops on the Char, but it did not think it worth its while to spend a pice for the convenience of the shop-keepers and pilgrims on roads and other accommodation. What struck a visitor as most singular is that European and native bigwigs were allowed to ride elephants through this dense crowd.

The Kumbh mela and bathing, says our correspondent, will last till Friday the day of the Maugh full moon, but the pilgrims on account of the hardships they have experienced and the ill-treatment received at the hands of the police are dispersing.

A L. C. E. complains of the injustice, which has done to his fellow-graduates in engineering by shutting out to them all prospects of employment in that line of the service in the Public Works Department. They will no longer be employed as apprentice engineers, but as overseers, first grade, from which rank they may be promoted to higher temporary appointments until opportunities occur for appointment as District Engineers. This last is a very precarious prospect. Vacancies occur at long intervals, and preference is often given to European candidates. So long as Cooper's Hill College is maintained, the prospects of the graduates of the Indian Civil Engineering College must suffer.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition which the inhabitants of the villages of Jarkully, Auguna and others have presented to the Collector of Burdwan while on his winter tour this season to protect them from the injury which they sustain by breaches in the embankments of the Damuda. The Embankment Act is being revised. The aggrieved should now petition the Bengal Legislative Council on the subject.

WE HAVE received a communication from an inhabitant of Belloor, a village of some importance in the Howrah District ventilating the grievances of his village. Though belonging to a first class municipal town, its roads and drainage are neglected, and the school which was at one time a flourishing one has been allowed to languish. The people also are very solicitous to have a railway station at the place. The inhabitants of Belloor should petition the Magistrate of Howrah in order to enlist his sympathy on the subject.

REFERRING to our remark that the prospects of our graduates are brightening up, a correspondent draws our attention to the condition of a class of quasi-public servants, whose services are as valuable as of those in regular Government employ. He alludes to the Head-Masters of Aided Schools. There are he says, many distinguished graduates of the Calcutta University in their ranks, but their hopes of advancement in life are limited to the maximum emolument of Rs. 100 per month. The Director of Public Instruction, he remarks, does not seem to take any interest in their welfare. Their applications for admission into Government service is coldly received and they are asked to begin at the bottom. We commend these remarks to Mr. Croft.

THE SAUGUR MELA this year, we learn from an eye-witness, was not so crowded as in previous years, and this was chiefly owing to the synchronous occurrence of the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad. Our correspondent writes as follows:

Roughly estimated there were about 80,000 people present. Among the foreign visitors were some Nepalese, including among their number a son of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, who however did not make his presence known. He stayed just long enough to perform the necessary ablution and then started for Puri. There were about 1,100 shops for the sale of wares of various description, the only person we missed was the shoe-maker. The District Superintendent of Police who visited the mela did not stay long, but Mr. Reilly, the sub-divisional officer of Diamond Harbour, was seen patrolling the length and breadth of the mela daily. For the preservation of order and the peace 45 constables were present. There were besides a native doctor and 12 mehters. The cost of this establishment was borne by the Mohunt who had also to clear the site of the mela of jungle with which it was covered. But the poor man has not been able to recoup himself from the rents realised from the shop-keepers and other classes of vendors. Far from making any profit he has suffered loss. The casualties among the pilgrims and visitors were limited to five among nine cholera and diarrhœritic patients. The injury to property was confined to five cases of theft only for which much credit is due to the Police in attendance. There was also the usual presence of the messengers of the Gospel, who were busy in preaching and distributing tracts.

WEDNESDAY 25TH JANUARY.

SIR FRANK SOUTER has been elected Chairman of the Bombay Municipality. The election is a great compliment to Sir Frank Souter. Strange that the Ducks could not resist the official smile.

SYDNEY SMITH said that Railway accidents would not cease till a Bishop was immolated. It may be similarly said that sanitary improvements will not be taken up in right earnest till great personages die. Lady Fergusson died of cholera the other day, and the drainage of Parell is to be taken up at once.

MR. INGLIS, in his last Presidential address at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, thus noticed the agitation about the cotton duties:

In regard to the rumour that the Government had intended to abolish the cotton duties and reimpose the income-tax, a mistake was made in 1878, in abolishing the duty on certain classes of grey goods, and it seems to be felt that the only remedy for the present inequalities is the total abolition of the duty on grey goods. If this can be conceded without any increase of direct taxation, no one will complain, but the tax-payers of India will have strong and just grounds of complaint against the Government if, in order to relieve cotton goods, forms of taxation obnoxious to them are resorted to. It would be far better to bear with these inequalities for some time longer than that Government should forfeit the confidence of the people of this country in a matter with regard to which native opinion is, not without reason, suspicious as to the motives which influence the ruling power."

We concur.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Native Press unanimously supports the British Indian Association's memorial for the repeal of the Arms Act. The *Maharatha* of Poona says:

What is the Sarvajanik Sabha doing? Let us pray that our Association strengthens the hands of the Calcutta Association at this time. The Arms Act has been equally ruinous to this district. We wish that the Sarvajanik Sabha should depute agents to different parts of the Deccan and manage to send memorials from most of the leading towns, so that the agitation for the repeal of the Arms Act will produce the desired result. The mufussil Ryot has been put to sufficient hardships, inconvenience and trouble and he only wants a tongue to relate his sad tale which, if the Sabha supplies, will not fail to carry the groans to the Viceregal Council.

We think all the representative Associations of India should combine and agitate for the repeal of the Arms Act.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES Administration report has the following on the working of the Arms Act; "Sentences, apparently rather severe, were in some cases imposed for offences against the Act. . . . The penal provisions of the Act require to be worked with discretion, and officers have been instructed accordingly." The *Pioneer* is constrained to say that "whatever opinion may be held about the Arms Act, there can be no manner of doubt but that in some places, the law has been improperly administered."

THE ALLAHABAD PAPER has the following candid paragraph on the same subject:

Other cases of an improper working of the Arms Act are reported officially from Assam. The Inspector-General of Police in his Administration report for 1880, observed that "all District Superintendents of Police will do well to emulate the activity displayed in bringing to light cases of this nature" (supposed offences under the Arms Act) "in Nowgong, Luckimpur, and Cachar." It appears, however, that some of this activity, which the Inspector-General thinks to

highly of, was distinctly mischievous and unjustifiable. Mr. C.A. Elliot, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has expressed his opinion that the Luckimpur cases were "prosecuted with severity which in most cases was uncalled for;" and in the majority of these cases, he has decided to remit the fines imposed. Mr. Elliot further finds it necessary to say that "it is neither just nor expedient to punish severely cases of innocent possession and unconscious breach of the Act and rules such as came to light in North Luckimpur." Such a harsh interpretation of the law, Mr. Elliot goes on to say, tends to enlist the people against the policy of the Government, and defeats the object of legislation. It is certainly not encouraging to find that in two provinces, the North-West and Assam, the Arms Act has been turned, by the indiscretion of Government officials, into what professional antagonists of Government policy might, not unjustly, call an engine of oppression. In supporting new schemes of legislation, the Government is sometimes too apt to assume that its servants are always discreet.

But if we were to point out this we would perhaps be stigmatized as "dishonest and dishonorable!"

THURSDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE has the following:

Mr. Thompson and the "Patriot":—In course of the debate that lately took place in the Legislative Council anent the Assam Emigration Bill, Mr. Rivers-Thompson after quoting certain extracts from articles in the *Hindoo Patriot*, particularly with reference to sec. 146, said that, "he could not conceive of any criticism more dishonest or dishonourable than what had appeared in that paper." We have not the least hesitation in saying that the language used was quite unsuited to the place, and the occasion as well as to the party to whom it was directed. The *Hindoo Patriot* is the foremost of all native journals in India, it is considered a tower of strength by the native community. It had besides rendered signal services in connection with this bill, and to speak in that tone of such a paper was an act of the grossest outrage on the feelings of the whole native community. It is rumoured that Mr. Thompson succeeds Sir Ashley Eden as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and he is held in high esteem by all classes of the people. That he should have been able to forget himself so far is a matter of wonder to us, and we cannot pass over the matter without speaking of his conduct in this instance in the strongest terms. If men of his position and wisdom shou'd conduct himself so awkwardly in such a presence, it is no matter of surprise that the smaller fry of Europeans should often betray themselves in their dealings with the natives and be guilty of excesses.

We thank our contemporary for his kind feeling. Mr. Thompson is a really good man, and if he once betrayed his temper we are willing to forget it.

THE FOLLOWING addition has been made to the Pay and Allowance Code of the Financial Department:

No allowance is admissible to a covenanted Civil Servant, or to any officers holding an appointment ordinarily held by a covenanted Civil Servant for the executive charge either permanently or temporarily of a District Jail. Any other person whether he does or does not hold any office under Government, if placed in executive charge of a District Jail, is entitled to an allowance on the following scale:

1st Class Jail Rs. 150; 2nd Class, Rs. 100; 3rd Class Rs. 75; 4th Class, Rs. 50.

THE FOLLOWING occurs in the English papers received by the last mail and may be taken as a significant indication of the condition of religious feeling in England at the present time:

An unofficial religious census has just been taken in twenty five of the largest towns of England. From this it appears that, estimating the aggregate of the population of the places included in this list at rather more than two millions and three-quarters, the attendance at places of worship of all denominations on a particular Sunday was 38 per cent. of population, that in Bath, Ipswich, and Gloucester the Church of England has a majority of attendances over Nonconformists, and that in the others the Nonconformists greatly preponderate—the Dissenters of all sections being computed at 55·21 per cent., the members of the Established Church at 37·06 per cent., the Roman Catholics at 7·73 per cent. The totals thus arrived at may be accurate, but the champions of the Establishment will not perhaps, accept them too implicitly, seeing that the census has been taken under the auspices of the *Nonconformist* newspaper.

IRISH CHILDREN it is said are being taught the following Land League alphabet:

"A is the army that covers the ground,
B is the buckshot we're getting all round,
C is the crowbar of cruellest fame,
D is our Davitt, a tight glorious name;
E is the English, who 've robbed us of bread,
F is the famine they've left instead;
G is for Gladstone, whose life is a lie;
H is the harvest we'll hold or we'll die;
I is the Inspector, who when drunk is bold,
J is the Jarvey, who'll not drive him for gold;
K is Kilmainham, where our true men abide;
L is the Land League, our hope and our pride;
M is the magistrate, who makes black of white;
N is no rent, which will make our wrongs right;
O is Old Ireland, that yet shall be freed;
P is the Peelers who've sold her for greed;
Q is the Queen, whose use is not known;
R is the reffes, who keep up her Throne;
S is the sheriff, with woe in his train;
T is the toil that others may gain;
U is the Union, that works bitter harm;
V is the villain that grabs up a farm;
W is the warrant, for death or for chains;
X is the *Express*, all lies and no brains;
Y is' Young Ireland,'spreading tha light;
Z is the zeal that will win the great fight.

THE COMPTROLLER General of the Government of India notifies that the 4½ per cent. loan of 1871, now reduced to 4 per cent. of 1881, 4 per cent. sicca loan of 1824-25, do of 1828-29, may be paid from the Treasuries in the Moffussil to which the notes have been enfaced for payment of interest. This arrangent will cease to have force six months after the date fixed for the discharge of the loans. The same arrangement will be made for the discharge of the debenture loan of 1867 payable on 1st June 1882. The arrangement in the latter case will cease to have force on 1st December 1882, but will not affect the stipulation under which debentures are receivable during March, April and May at any Treasury, in satisfaction of any public revenue, dues or taxes.

FRIDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

ADVERTING TO THE difficulty experienced by Government officials in obtaining house accommodation in Mufussil stations, the *Englishman* says, "as a rule there are three or four houses in good preservation, which belong as of right, to the Judge, Magistrate or other principal officers, and these are generally owned by the local native magnate, who holds the investment as a necessary evil, to oblige the officers with whom he will most likely be brought into contact." He might have added with considerable accuracy, "for which, however, in many instances no rent is paid to him."

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a Band of Hope in Oudh. We wish it success.

WE HAVE RECEIVED another letter on the subject of judicial independence, with special reference to Babu Kristomohun Mookerjea. We are sorry we cannot make room for further correspondence on the subject.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Assam proposes to abolish jury trial in Assam. He says: "That the origin of the jury system in these districts was due to a mistake; that the original form of the institution was a *punchayat* of assessors, whose verdict was in no way binding on the Judge, but whose assistance was not without its use; and that in converting this *punchayat* into a jury under the Criminal Procedure Code, it was not observed how greatly the power of the assessors was increased thereby." Assam may not be quite advanced for the jury system, but the question is—has it been abused? If not, then we do not see the necessity of a move backwards.

THE AMOUNT of salt revenue realized by duty for the nine months, April to December 1881 was Rs. 8,18,84,000 in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sindh and British Burmah, the total number of maunds on which the duty was levied was 2,06,36,000.

WE LATELY ACKNOWLEDGED the receipt of a copy of "Notes on Physical Geography" for the use of candidates preparing for the entrance examination by Babu Dvijadas Dutt, M. A. lecturer, College Classes, Bethune School. The book is well calculated to serve the purpose for which it is intended, that is to say, to assist entrance candidates in the study of Physical Science. The language is simple and lucid, and the appendix of questions and answers will be of great help to students preparing for matriculation. On principle, however, we object to all aids to cram.

SATURDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

IT IS STATED that two great measures of the next Session of Parliament will be a bill for the reform of local Government in counties, which will practically disestablish quarter Sessions, and destroy the ascendancy of the squirearchy and landlords in rural England by vesting the power, of which they now have the monopoly, in boards elected by the ratepayers after the fashion of Town Councils. The second will be a bill reorganizing the Government of London.

AT A MEETING of the Dublin Corporation a motion for conferring the Freedom of the City on Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon was carried by twenty-nine against twenty-three votes. The Corporation of Cork also conferred the Freedom of the City on Mr. Dillion. This is in defiance of the Government action incarcerating these Home Rule leaders.

THE ESTIMATED value of property lost in all parts of the world by wrecks during the past year is 280 million pounds, of which British and Colonial property is reckoned at 180 millions.

THE HINDU LADIES of Poona have done a graceful act. They held a public meeting and voted an address of condolence to Sir James Fergusson on the demise of his beloved wife.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has thus delicately acknowledged the numerous public expressions of sympathy with his sad loss:

"If by one whose official position in some measure isolates him, the rupture of domestic ties is very keenly felt, so is the sustaining of comfort in the public sympathy, as he may hope that his inevitable seclusion and shortcomings will be viewed with consideration; but he felt still more freely the affectionate appreciation shown of his deceased wife's character and disposition. Undemonstrative and unostentatious in the highest degree, she might, in her short residence in this country, have failed to be understood in her higher qualities. It was then most gratifying to him that the deep tenderness of her nature, her clear purity of heart, and her intuitive performance of duty had been so far realised as to procure for her so large a measure of regard in a varied society. None but those whose life was closely associated with hers could know how she had restored and brightened a desolate hearth."

Sorrow shared is sorrow soothed!

THERE WERE 245 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 21st January, of which 34 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 72 from fevers, 34 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 13 from convulsions, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Four children were still-born, 46 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 35.

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON thus writes to us:

It was really very kind of you to have taken up the cause of the Uncovenanted Servants of the Government. You deserve our thanks for the same. Would you be so kind as to put in a few words on behalf of the Assistant Surgeons and Civil Hospial Assistants? Perhaps no branch of the Uncovenanted Service has been so much neglected as the Medical. I need not dilate on the subject. Suffice it to say that their pay was fixed at a time when 3 mds. of rice used to sell for the rupee and when the Moonsiff's pay was only 100 exclusive of establishment. Since then every thing has undergone revision except the poor Assistant Surgeon's pay. If you will kindly advocate their cause, you will do a world of good to a class of people, who are really useful members of society but who have seldom the chance of speaking for themselves.

We entirely concur with our correspondent. The lot of the Assistant Surgeons is certainly very hard. Sir Ashley Eden ought to do something for them before he goes.

THE PIONEER has the following:

Another year a regulation in connextion with the *Magh Mela* which would command the sympathy of sensible people would be one prohibiting missionaries from discrediting themselves and the religion they affect to represent, by the practices they have been guilty of at the Fair this year. Our notes in the *Mela* have shown how some of these misguided enthusiasts set up a booth in the Fair for the sale of books attacking native religions, and how they palmed off these books on unwary purchasers who believed them orthodox Indian books. On unimpeachable testimony we now hear that in one case, when an indignant purchaser, thus imposed upon, tore off the book before the crowd, indignantly protesting that publications of that sort were not wanted at the Mela, the offended missionary hauled him off to the police station and wanted to have him punished. The Magistrate of course refused to listen to the absurd complaint—and it is possible that the missionary may have sold his book in such a cunning way as not to be directly amenable himself to the charge of obtaining money under false pretences; but as regards the bad spirit he showed in wanting revenge aginst the man who tore up his tract, and the shocking taste of the enterprise in which he seems to have been concerned, there can hardly be two opinions.

If the prohibition recommended be carried into effect, will not the missionaries raise the cry of their religion in danger?

MUNSHI GOLAM NABI KHAN, who has recently retired from the Government service, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Judge in the Bhawulpore State.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, January 23.—Lieutenant General Charles Tyrrwhitt, C.B., has been appointed Private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Constantinople, stating that an insurrection has broken out in the Yemen district of Arabia, the returned pilgrims having proclaimed a rebel ruler of the province. A battle has taken place, which lasted from morning till nightfall, resulting in 200 insurgents being killed. The Turkish troops have asked for reinforcements. A meeting having recently been called at the Mansion House for the purpose of assisting the persecuted Russian Jews, the *Journal de St. Petersburgh* has published an article strongly denouncing the movement as being founded upon hatred to Russia.

24.—Six hundred pound's weight of dynamite has been stolen from a private magazine at Limerick. Several marauders recently arrested at Cork have been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The leader's evidence for the Crown showed the existence of widespread Fenianism.

25.—The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards are ordered to Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying to a deputation of the Dublin Corporation, said that under present circumstances it was impossible to release the suspects.

25.—Mr. Dawney, the Conservative candidate, has been elected by a narrow majority for the North Riding of Yorkshire in the room of Viscount Helmsley, the deceased member, defeating a tenant farmer who was also a candidate. There has been a collapse of speculation in Paris, owing to the political crisis, which is seriously affecting the stock exchange.

26.—The first Battalion, 5th Regiment, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Dublin.

27.—The *Daily News* and *Standard* publish telegrams from Ireland stating that an informer has revealed the existence of a wi lespread and dangerous conspiracy in Limerick, Cork and Clare.

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Paris, January 26.—The Chamber of Deputies have rejected by 305 against 117 votes the Ministerial bill for the reform of the consitution. The Ministry have resigned in consequence of their defeat.

Vienna, January 23.—The bands of Bosnian insurgents are becoming more numerous. They are all armed with breach-loading rifles. The Gendarmes are retreating before them.

24.—Prince Nicholas has refused to surrender the insurgents who have taken refuge in his territory, in consequence of excitement existing in Montenegro.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part II from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1880. 2. The Indian Homœopathic Review. Edited by B. L. Bhaduri L.M.S., Vol I No. 1. 3. An Historical Account of the Rajahs of Pittapur in the Godavery District, by Unijamuri Lakshmanamurty, B.A. Secretary to His Highness. 4. The Suddarshana-Chintanica or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. V. No. II. 5. Messrs. Dickinson & Co.'s Monthly, Price List of Printing Papers, Cards, &c., No. 115, January 1882. 6. Adurini,—A Bengali monthly, Vol. II No. II. 7. General Report of Public Instruction in Bengal for 1880-81 from the Director of Public Instruction. 8. The Indian Postal Guide, No. 18. January 1882. 9. Remarks and Suggestions on the Hindu Wills Bill. By Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishwanath Naryan Mandalik, C.S.I. 10. Rules of the Meerut Association.

WE HAVE received for notice a copy of a petition of Babu Abinash Chunder Dutt, late Assistant Jailor, Alipore Jail. We have it under consideration.

THE WEATHER has become suddenly hot. We do not remember to have seen such sudden disappearance of the cold weather at the latter end of January. It is feared that there will be much cholera this year, if the heat goes on at the present rate.

WE ARE requested to announce that a meeting of the pupils of Babu Grishchunder Deb, Head-master of the Hare School, will be held at the school premises on Saturday next at 4 P.M. to vote him a farewell address. Babu Grishchunder Deb retires after a service of 39 years.

WE HAVE received the first number of a Venacular paper entitled the *Banga-Bashi*. We wish it success.

WE HAVE received from the managing proprietor of the Hindi journal, *Bharata Mitra*, a circular inviting the members of the Vernacular Press to vote an address of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND UPPER BURMA.

THE Government of India has re-opened the question of its relations with the Government of Upper Burma. More than two years ago Lord Lytton, the reader remembers, withdrew the British Resident from Mandalay, and decided that such friendship as had existed between the Governments of India and Upper Burma must come to an end, as King Thebaw's Government was not fit for the friendship of a civilized nation. In October 1879 the Press Commissioner, at the instance of the Foreign Office, circulated the following paragraph: "Since the departure from Mandalay of Colonel Browne, towards the end of August, the reports received of the position of the British officers left at the Residency have been growing less and less satisfactory; the behaviour of the Burmese officials amounting in some instances to studied discourtesy. The temper of the King and Court party and the isolation to which the Residency was reduced by espionage have combined to render impossible not only the forms of diplomatic relations, but even the transaction of current routine business connected with the British interests at the place. These circumstances, added to the continuance within the palace of those barbarities against which Mr. Shaw formally protested, and the gradual rise of the influence of the Court party adverse to the British, rendered the maintenance of a British representative at the Court not only useless but actually disadvantageous. The Government of India therefore resolved to direct Mr. St. Barbe to take an early opportunity of withdrawing the whole British establishment and escort." The attitude of the Indian Government towards Upper Burma was at the time described by Mr. (now Sir) Charles Aitchison, the then Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, as "an attitude of repose and reserve." The Government, in fact, decided to pursue a policy of masterly inactivity and declined to interfere. The Burmese Government was utterly ignored and left to itself. The action adopted by the Government of Lord Lytton met with wide approval, though, of course, it failed to satisfy the merchants of Rangoon, who wanted the complete conquest and annexation of Upper Burma in the interest of trade.

Sir Charles Aitchison's "attitude of repose and reserve" has been abandoned by the Government of Lord Ripon. As might have been expected the mercantile interest has prevailed and succeeded in making itself heard. During the Viceroy's recent visit to Rangoon the local Chamber of Commerce was able to induce His Excellency to re-open the question of the relations of the Indian Government with the Government of Upper Burma; and by his desire Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has addressed a strong remonstrance to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay on the subject of trade monopolies. When a telegraphic summary of Mr. Bernard's despatch was given by our morning contemporaries we hesitated for a moment to accept it as perfectly accurate. But the text of the remonstrance has since been laid before the public, and we see that the Indian Government has actually addressed the Mandalay Foreign Minister in the terms mentioned by the Rangoon papers. It appears that in February and again in September last Mr. Bernard represented to the Mandalay Court that the policy of granting trade monopolies would do great injury to the commerce between British Burma and the dominions of the King, and that such monopolies were contrary to the terms of the treaty of 1867. In reply to his representations Mr. Bernard was informed that nothing had been done calculated to depress trade or to violate treaty rights. During his recent stay at Rangoon Lord Ripon enquired into the question of these monopolies and found that since Mr. Bernard's letter of September last the King has granted monopolies for many other articles of trade. The establishment of these monopolies, Mr. Bernards tells the Mandalay Court, has done much, and will probably do more harm to the commerce between the countries. The Chief Commissioner then goes on to say:—

> The Viceroy directs me to state to your Excellency as forcibly as I can that it is certainly no longer possible to say the monopoly policy does not injure trade. In the reign of the late King, monopolies were occasionally granted, but upon representations made they were usually modified. During the first two years of the present King's reign, there were no monopolies; trade was unrestricted, and commerce increased greatly and rapidly. Now, the memorials and assurances of the merchants as well as statistics of trade with Upper Burmah for the last few months, make it very clear that commerce has decreased, and will, if the monopolies continue, suffer much further injury. The Viceroy believes the Government of His Majesty the King desire to remain on terms of friendship with the British, and desire both countries to be benefited by mutual commerce. Such friendship of intercourse is best maintained by means of comunications set on foot by trade. Therefore there is nothing in the relations between the Indian and Upper Burman Governments to which the Viceroy attaches more importance than to unrestricted commerce. On this account he desires that trade between the two countries should flourish, improve and remain unrestricted. The treaties made with the late King were mainly directed to secure the fulfilment of these desires. If therefore, the Government of His Majesty the King continue the policy of granting monopolies, the Viceroy will be compelled to regard the Government of Mandalay as indifferent to the maintenance of good relations with the British Government. The Viceroy disclaims any wish to interfere in the internal affairs, fiscal or other, of Upper Burmah, and desire to cultivate an increase of the friendship which, in times past, existed between the two countries. But he cannot but look upon the continuance of a commercial policy such as has been adopted at Mandalay during the last few months, as an indication of disregard on the part of the Government of the King of Ava of their duties towards a friendly Government. The Viceroy has caused me to address your Excellency this strong remonstrance on the subject of the trade Monopolies now obtaining in Upper Burmah, and he directs me finally to say that if commercial affairs between the two countries continue in their present state or fall into a worse position in consequence of the continuance of the trade monopolies, the Government of His Majesty the King will be responsible for any diminution of friendship between the two countries, which result from such proceedings."

Nothing could be better, in tone and style than the above. Indeed, the advocates of a too forward policy may urge that the remonstrance is disappointing, both in tone and subject-matter. They would not be satisfied with any thing less than the complete conquest and annexation of Upper Burma. They think that the remonstrance should have contained a positive threat of punishment, if the King still persisted in maintaining his present commercial policy, and they do not hesitate to say that Mr. Bernard's protest against King Thebaw's conduct will not do any good. But these people forget what Lord Ripon so pertinently remarked in the course of his reply to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, that the Government should not threaten when it was not prepared to carry out its threats. Although Mr. Bernard's remonstrance does not contain a positive threat, we cannot deny we are on the eve of a crisis in our relations with Burma. The protest is a menace couched in direct terms. If the Mandalay Foreign Minister should reply to Mr. Bernard he might again urge, as he did in February and September last, that nothing has been done to depress trade or to break the Treaty of 1867. What further steps will the Government of India adopt in such a contingency, which *will*, in all *likelihood*, arise? That is a most difficult question to answer. Surely the Government cannot rest satisfied with the denial of the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs; for, if it were to do so, we do not see the necessity of making a remonstrance at all. Will Lord Ripon then send an ultimatum so worded as to leave no room for doubt that the extremest measures would follow disregard of it? The matter is a serious one and we have no doubt that it is receiving the careful consideration of the Viceroy and his advisers. On the other hand if the Mandalay Court should ignore Mr. Bernard's protest and maintain silence, it would involve an insult which the British Government cannot be expected to pocket quietly. We do not at any rate anticipate that any particular effect would result from the remonstrance, which has been addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay. Are we, then, to have a new Burmese war and the conquest and annexation of Upper Burma? We pause for a reply.

THE UNITED PROVINCES IN 1880-81.

THE writer of the administration report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1880-81 had, for the first time within many years, a pleasant task to perform: he had to render an account of a fairly prosperous and healthy year. The first three years of Sir George Couper's reign were marked by a succession of calamities such as had not been experienced for a long time past. First came the severe famine of 1877-78, when perished more than a million souls from starvation and from diseases engendered by want of sufficient nourishment. Scarcely had the people had time to recover from the disastrous effects of the famine when a terrible wave of malarious fever passed through the greater part of the United Provinces and committed dreadful ravages. The energies of officers on the administrative staff in the provinces were taxed to the uttermost in coping with the distress occasioned by the widespread famine of 1877-78 and the unprecedentedly virulent fever epidemic of 1879. The period under report did not, however, pass off absolutely without any anxiety and apprehension. The seasons were in many respects exceptional, more particularly as regards the rainfall. The total rainfall of the year was much below the average in most places, and less than half the average for several large divisions. The great deficiency of rain in July and August caused serious anxiety and apprehension. Towards the end of the latter month Sir George Couper, we are told, felt the gravity of the situation so keenly that a demi-official communication was addressed to some of the ablest and most experienced officers of the provinces asking for their opinion on the measures of relief most suitable for the artisan classes, and this was followed by a circular issued to all divisional Commissioners, laying down instructions for their guidance in the event of it being found necessary to open relief works in many districts of their division. Happily, copious rain fell in the third week of September which prevented the entire failure of the autumn harvest

and secured the rabi sowings; it was not found necessary to have recourse to relief measures except in parts of Rai Bareilly, Banda and Cawnpore. Profiting by bitter past experience Sir George Couper was fully alive to the gravity of the situation in his provinces in the summer of 1880, and did all that was necessary by way of preparation for meeting the dire enemy that knocked at his gate.

The year under report being fairly prosperous and healthy, the Government of the United Provinces was enabled to devote time and attention to several important questions connected with the administration of the provinces, which demanded solution. The greatest administrative measure of the year of a general character was the laying down of a rule that no person would be appointed to the post of Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces who was not qualified by a sufficient knowledge of English to discharge all the duties and conduct the correspondence connected with the charge of a treasury. The rule, however, contains a proviso, to the effect that exception might be made in favour of otherwise specially qualified Tahsildars. This is the weak point in the rule, which, we fear, will prove fatal to its usefulness. Anglo-Indian officials have many pets, and Tahsildars know well how to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of their European officers. The annoyance will be that Commissioners and Collectors will readily come forward to strongly recommend their favourite Tahsildars, though innocent of all knowledge of English for promotion to the rank of Deputy Collector. The exceptions, we fear, will be so many that the rule will be more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof. If the rule be strictly carried out, it would afford some encouragement to English-educated Natives in the North-Western Provinces. We do not exactly know why Sir George Couper has not extended the rule to Oudh. We suspect that he has not done so because he does not like to have his hands tied in the disposal of the Extra Assistant Commissionerships to which many of the scions of noble families in Oudh aspire. As we have pointed out over and over again in these columns, the best and most effectual means of creating a demand for English education in the backward Upper Provinces to fill the coveted posts in the subordinate judicial and executive services from among English educated men. Another administrative measure of a general character was the issue of revised rules for the examination of Tahsildars in the North-Western Provinces. The operation of the rules, we are convinced, will neither promote the efficiency nor improve the tone of the Tahsildars. Under the new rules, as under the old, they will continue to be recruited from men of the amla class—men who have received a regular training for years in corruption and dishonesty. For all practical purposes, the new rules might not as well have been framed. The silk industry in the Dun which had been started under the immediate auspices of Government has now been transferred to a private firm. A provincial list of Native gentlemen exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act by the Local Government was drawn up and published for general information. With the sanction of the Government of India orders were also issued exempting from the operation of the Act sulphur to be used for agricultural or manufacturing purposes. We notice that the number of licenses in force in 1880 for the possession of arms and ammunition was 18,854 as compared with 17,434 in the previous year. In connection with the working of the Arms Act, district officers have been informed that it is not the desire of Government to restrict unduly the possession of arms by well-disposed and respectable people, nor is it the object of the Act to needlessly annoy and harass such persons; and that the penal provisions of the law require to be worked with discretion. Whether these excellent instructions will produce any practical results worth the name remains to be seen. Some reforms in judicial administration were effected during the year under report. The jurisdiction of the Subordinate Civil Courts in many districts was revised, and an enquiry was made into the working of the central nazarat system, with what results is not yet known, as the report on the enquiry was submitted after the close of the year. But the most important of all was the issue of rules under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, laying down the course to be adopted by Collectors in case of a Civil Court ordering sale of ancestral land in satisfaction of a decree. The drift of the rules is that the execution is to be taken out of the hands of the Civil Court and placed in those of the Collector, who may refrain from selling the property if he is able to raise the amount in some other manner. In the case of decrees for money ordering sale of immoveable property, but not in pursuance of contracts specifically affecting it, the Collector will practically decide whether ancestral land is to be sold for the satisfaction of the decree. It is explained that the object of these rules is to prevent judicial sales at inadequate prices of the judgment-debtor's lands. This is, no doubt, a laudable object. The political importance of preserving the ancient and noble families of the land we fully recognise, but at the same time the robbing of Peter to pay Paul cannot be justified. We hope the Collector will carefully exercise the wide discretion which the rules issued by the North-West Government under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, have given him. We note that the total income from Municipal taxation in 109 towns in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1880-81 was Rs. 22,27,273, of which no less than 90 per cent. was derived from octroi. These figures conclusively demonstrate the wisdom of Lord Hartington's remarks on municipal octroi taxation in his great Manchester speeches which we noticed in our last issue. The Government of the North-Western Provinces was asked for its opinion on Sir John Strachey's Bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities. The replies of the officers consulted showed clearly that the provisions of the Bill would, if they became law, render it impossible for municipal administration to continue on its present footing and that the Bill was not required in the interest of trade. This opinion it will be observed supports the view we ventured to express in these columns when Sir John Strachey's Bill was introduced into the Viceroy's Council two years ago.

Some important questions connected with the revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces came under notice during the year under report. We notice that the experimental loans for agricultural purposes to cultivators in the districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Moradabad were continued with satisfactory results, though, it is added, no definite conclusions have yet been arrived at. We need not say that we are watching the progress of this experiment with great interest. Should these experimental loans for agricultural purposes to cultivators succeed, the establishment of State agricultural banks which we have so long been urging in these columns, will be a mere question of time. As regards the experimental State wells, which were undertaken in the Cawnpore and Moradabad districts, we are told, that all went well until the wells were ready for use, and the question of how the cost was to be repaid had to be settled. The officers in charge of the experiment expected the Government to use coercion to induce the zemindars to take over the wells; but as Government was not prepared to do so, the experiment was a failure. This fact shows how matters are managed by overzealous subordinate officials of Government. The European gentlemen in charge of the wells actually believed that Government would use coercion to induce the zemindars to take over the wells constructed with public money; and in doing so, they, of course, judged their superiors by their own standard. The deplorable condition of Bundelkhund received much attention during the year, but the medical measure adopted was quite inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. It was suggested by one of the officers consulted on the subject that a settlement should be made for 10 years, or even for one year only. Sir George Couper, however, decided that the term of settlement shall be for 20 years. The reduction of the term of settlement from 30 to 20 years will not be productive of any practical good. If the Government sincerely wishes to relieve the zemindars and cultivators of Bundelkhund from hopeless indebtedness, it should, following the example of Mahratta rulers, adopt a system of annual settlements and vary its land revenue demand according to the character of the season and the outturn of the harvest. It is in this way and this way alone that the Bundelkhund problem can be satisfactorily solved. The peculiar circumstances of that province necessitate the adoption of exceptional measures. The Mahratta rulers clearly understood this, but their successors look upon the Native system as barbarous and unscientific; and by their scientific administration the English have ruined Bundelkhund.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

THE last July number of the *Westminster Review* under the head of "India and our Colonial Empire" contains some interesting remarks on the Bengal Rent Bill. The writer does not profess to give a learned dissertation on the subject, but simply makes a running commentary on contemporary discussions upon it. The *Reviewer* thus begins: "The Bengal landowners were the product of Lord Cornwallis's legislation in 1793. They now constitute the most powerful political body in India; they are represented by an Association which speaks with courage, unanimity, and eloquence; and they can command the support of an influential Native Press. We doubt if there is any representative body in Ireland which could bring the same weight of public opinion to bear upon a Ministry which the associated landholders bring to bear upon the Government of Bengal. For the Irish members of the House of Commons are divided into two camps; while the Land League, by defying the law, loses its claims on those who would otherwise be glad to listen to its arguments. The associated Bengal landholders represent rights which we ourselves have created; they never lose their temper; and they never cease to urge their demands." It will be seen that the writer evinces a generous appreciation of the Bengal landholders, rare in these days of hot controversy, but he has, as we conceive, commenced with a fundamental error. He says that "the Bengal landowners were the product of Lord Cornwallis's legislation in 1793." Now, we have over and over shewn in these columns that the Bengal zemindar is a creature of yesterday; that he had in the days of the Mahomedans the same proprietory right that he has now, in fact, more; Lord Cornwallis recognized that right and made the land assessment permanent. The *Reviewer* then goes on: "It is clear that if by legislation we limit the rent below the rates which it would reach, if left to economic laws, somebody loses the difference. If we give new rights in the soil to the peasant, we must do so at the expense of the old rights of the landlord. This should not be lost sight of. Private privileges may have to yield to a great public necessity: *salus reipublicae suprema lex*. But land-reformers, whether in Ireland or in Bengal, should not forget that in doing right to the many they may be inflicting wrong on the few; nor should they refuse to listen to pleas which may be urged in favour of moderation or delay. In the case of the Irish people, unfortunately, our own blunders and their crimes render a calm decision on the merits of the case almost impossible at present. The Ministry must carry through its Land Bill—and carry it through promptly—even at the risk of injustice to individuals. In Bengal, although there may be equal need for action, there is no necessity for hurrying on measures until the facts are completely ascertained." The spirit of moderation shewn by the writer is commendable. We entirely concur with him that the land law of Bengal should not be changed in haste. There is no necessity for haste. The country is progressing, the people are prospering, and the land law does not seem to stand in their way. Why then change it—why bring in disorder where there is order, originate ill-feeling where there is good feeling?

The *Reviewer* takes the following bird's eye view of the progress of land settlement in Bengal. He says: "There was more land than there were people to till it. The competition was among the landlords for tenants, not among the tenants for land. Under such conditions

every cultivator was welcome to remain as long as he pleased upon his holding; and so far from enhancement of rent being practicable, landlords competed with each other to attract husbandmen to their estates by offering land at lower rates. One of the most common cases with which our early officers had to deal with in Bengal, was the charge against a proprietor of thus "enticing away" a neighbour's tenants. The peace and security of British rule have reversed this condition of things. The sword is no longer allowed to play its Malthusian part in the rural economy of India. Pestilence no sooner breaks out than it is encountered by an army of doctors and an ammunition train of cinchona alkaloids. Even famine, which in the last century was submissively accepted as a visitation of God, is being slowly brought under the control of man. The result is an enormous increase of the population. So far as can be ascertained the inhabitants of Bengal have increased threefold during the last hundred years. The actual area of the land stands still, and the surplus population has either to fall back on inferior soils, or to crowd each other within the old margin of tillage. Both these processes have taken place; and both processes lead, by the operation of economic laws, to a rise in rent. The landlords were perfectly within their right in availing themselves of this unearned increment. But the Government could not stand by and see sixty-five millions of peasants ruined. It therefore stepped in, by a legislative enactment, to arrest the natural increase of rent in Bengal." The result was the Land Law of 1859. It is justly called the Ryot's Magna Charta. It has certainly many defects, but it is working for nearly a quarter of a century, and its leading principles have been practically received by both landlord and tenant. It does not, however, facilitate the collection of rent, and the landlords applied to Government for a more easy mode of recovery of rent. The Government taking opportunity of this application have proposed a radical amendment of the substantive law. It appointed a Commission, whose recommendations are thus summarized by the *Reviewer*. "Instead of restricting this (tenant) right," the *Reviewer* says, "to cultivators of at least twelve years standing, which was the limit fixed by the Land Law of 1859, they extended tenant-right to all cultivators who had held their land for three years; that is, practically to the whole cultivating body in Bengal. They proposed to protect all such husbandmen against enhancement of rent, by stringent clauses for compensation for improvement and compensation for disturbance. The protection which the previous Land Law of 1859 had given to cultivators of twelve years' standing they proposed to consolidate into a saleable and heritable right." The landholders have naturally become alarmed, and we are glad to observe that the *Reviewer* sympathizes with them. He writes: "The Bengal landholders have not been slow to perceive the weak points in the Rent Commissioners' Report, and in the draft enactment which it submitted. They have organized an opposition, so intelligent, and so persistent, as to arrest, for the time, the progress of the measure." The *Reviewer* takes a kind notice of our thirty-nine articles on the Rent Bill. He says: "The leading native newspaper in Bengal began a series of articles against the proposed change in July, 1880, and went on week after week pulling to pieces the individual clauses. The series concluded with the thirty-ninth number in May, 1881; by which time it was understood that the Commissioners' scheme would be revised and modified before being accepted by the Government. The journal in question is not by any means a blind supporter of official authority, and it is interesting to note the account which it gives of how a large measure is discussed in Bengal." The *Reviewer* thus concludes:

"In a country without emigration, and with an ever-increasing pressure of the people on the soil, the law of supply and demand, if applied unchecked to rents, delivers over the whole peasantry to the landlords. The proprietary body which we created in the last century for the benefit of the Province might thus become a main factor in its ruin. This is not a difficulty which can be solved by good government; for the better we govern the country, the more the people will increase. It can only be solved by accepting the conclusion that as the British rulers in the last century created proprietary rights by the curtailment of its own, with a view to the prosperity of the people; so in the present century those rulers must, with the same view, curtail the proprietary rights which they themselves created. On the one hand, the Government should not shut its eyes to the fact that it is, by legislative enactments, interfering with economic laws, to the detriment of the proprietary body. But, on the other hand, the Bengal landholders should remember that their rights are of a far more recent growth than those of the Irish landholders; and that it is in order to avert misery like that which has befallen the Irish people, and ruin like that which has been indirectly entailed on the Irish landlords, that the Bengal Government now desires a timely reform."

We fully appreciate the broad view which the *Reviewer* takes of the whole subject. But the question is whether the state of the peasantry in Bengal resembles in any way that of the peasantry in Ireland, and if not why bring down one to the level of the other on a false parallelism.

MR. O'DONNELL AGAIN.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Daily News* seems to take exception to our comments in our last issue on certain judicial proceedings of Mr. O'Donnell. Our contemporary says: "The *Hindoo Patriot* takes up the O'Donnell case, but instead of confining himself to the case as it was before Sir Ashley Eden, he goes back to a judgment of the High Court, dated 23rd of August, 1876, and to another dated September 26th, 1880. As the Lieutenant-Governor was not proceeding upon either of those judgments, we do not see why they should be imported into a controversy which is in no sense creditable to the Bengal Government." We have already said that the public are not in a position to discuss the merits of Mr. O'Donnell's case upon *ex parte* statements. They cannot pronounce an impartial opinion till they see the papers on both sides, but they have had papers representing only Mr. O'Donnell's side, and those representing the other side have not been published. Consequently the public have not had before them the necessary materials for an impartial judgment. On the other hand the judgments which we have quoted are not one-sided statements; they give the public an insight into the law and temper which he brings to bear upon his work.

Last week we noticed one part of Babu Dwarkanath Rai's case. Here is the other part. Mr. Justice Macpherson remarks:

The accused, Dwarkanath Rai, has also applied to us to set aside an order made by the Joint-Magistrate on the 15th of July, directing his prosecution on charge of contempt under Section 172, Indian Penal Code, *i.e.* absconding to avoid being served with a summons, notice, or order of the Joint-Magistrate.

The accused having attended personally and been examined on the 6th of July received permission to appear thereafter by his mooktears, and the only order recorded as to this is one of the 7th July, which is simply an order that the accused may appear by his mooktears, and is accompanied by no condition or qualification whatever. On the 12th (apparently late in the day) the Joint-Magistrate directed that a summons should issue ordering the accused to attend in person. On the evening of the 13th (as appears from the deposition of the constable Denga Sing taken before the Joint-Magistrate on the 15th) an attempt was made to serve the summons on the accused at his house, but he was not found personally and the summons was "posted" on his *kutcharee* door and the constable was told that the accused had gone to Calcutta.

On the 14th the Joint-Magistrate recorded the following order: "From information I have received from the police it appears that Dwarka Nath Rai, an accused before this court, has absconded to avoid summons. The Sub-Deputy Collector and Magistrate is hereby directed to hold a local inquiry at Sontosh." Thereupon, on the 14th, the Sub-Deputy Magistrate held an inquiry and examined on solemn affirmation the mooktears who appeared for the accused in the Joint Magistrate's Court and some other witnesses, and reported that, in the opinion of the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, the Babu is somewhere within his *elaqua* and is not at home." This proceeding of the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, with the depositions of the witnesses examined by him is annexed to the record now before us.

On the 15th the Joint-Magistrate examined the constable Denga Singh who had served the summons on the 13th, and recorded an order which commences—"From the foregoing evidence recorded under section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I am satisfied that Dwarka Nath Rai has absconded to avoid the process and summons of the Court; and after giving a narrative of what had passed before him in court (tending to show that the accused had been guilty of a breach of a positive undertaking given to Mr. O'Donnell that he would remain at his house and appear in court, when wanted), concludes by ordering that Dwarka Nath Rai be prosecuted under section 172, and that his three mooktears be also prosecuted for abetting him in his contempt.

There are various defects in this proceeding of the Joint-Magistrate. In the first place he wholly misunderstood section 327 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if he supposed himself to be acting in any way under that section. Section 327 has nothing whatever to do with the matter.

But Mr. O'Donnell relies, and perhaps not very unnaturally, on the fact which he states in his order directing the prosecution for contempt, viz that Dwarka Nath Rai was guilty of a direct breach of promise made by him in court that, if allowed to appear by mooktear, he would remain at home and be ready to come if sent for. It is unfortunate that the recorded permission to the accused to appear by his mooktears is unconditional and unaccompanied by any qualification. But accepting the account which the Joint-Magistrate gives of what passed in court, it does not seem to me to alter the legal aspect of the question. In my opinion such a breach of faith on the part of the accused would have justified the issue of a warrant for his immediate arrest, but did not justify the institution of a separate prosecution.

Finally, there is the question whether there is any ground for saying that the accused absconded to avoid service of a summons, notice, or order. On the 7th the order was recorded authorising the accused to appear by his mooktears. On the 9th he left home and came down to Calcutta, which he reached on the 13 h. It was not until the 12th that the Joint-Magistrate first required his presence, and it was not until the 13th that any summons issued, or any attempt was made to serve the accused. Whether the accused had or had not promised the Joint-Magistrate to remain at home, it seems to me impossible to say that his starting for Calcutta on the 9th was an "absconding in order to avoid service," &c. No summons or order was in fact issued for service on him until the 13th, and he was (until his personal attendance was ordered) with the recorded permission of the court duly represented by his mooktears. If the accused broke his word in going away when he did, I have already said that I do not think it affects the legal question as to whether any offence was committed under section 172, however disgraceful such a break of faith may have been.

Altogether, I have no doubt that the order directing the prosecution of Dwarka Nath Rai under section 172 is bad, and it is set aside.

Independently of any strictly legal view of the matter, I may add that, seeing how hasty and injudicious the Joint-Magistrate's proceedings were, it is in my opinion, for every reason, right that this prosecution for contempt should be allowed to drop.

Comments on the above are superfluous.

With regard to the Jessore case Mr. O'Donnell addressed the following letter to the Magistrate of Jessore:

I have the honor to acknowledge the reciept of your No 42P of the 26th instant. As by removing the record from my court without my knowledge you have prevented me from referring to it, I distinctly decline any authoritative explanation. I hope the Commissioner will observe this singular proceeding.

2. Speaking, however, from memory, I may say that the deposition of the complainant disclosed no offence under sections 189 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and that process issued under section 186 alone.

I shall be very glad to see the question, "who was the complainant in this case?" referred to any legal authority.

The peon made sworn deposition and complaint under section 144, Indian Penal Code, and on such complaint process issued. The sanction of the Small Cause Court Judge is merely an executive precaution. The idea of the peon being a witness seems to me eminently inaccurate.

3. The only complainant, of whom I could take judicial notice was the man who swore the information. Had the Small Cause Court Judge thought fit to appear in my court and lay the same complaint on oath, and was as unable to substantiate it as the peon was, I should certainly have awarded compensation to be paid by that officer. I do not suppose that you hold that a servant of the Crown is exempted from the consequence of making a vexatious complaint.

4. The debtor never was actually arrested, but was on the point of being arrested, when he made off. There was not a symptom of a reason why the two other accused should obstruct the peon, and *all* the evidence went to prove that they did *not* do so. I shall be extremely astonished if any grounds for ordering a new trial are found in the face of these facts.

5. The one regretable point in the matter is that the Small Cause Court Judge did not use a little more discretion and enquire more thoroughly into the peon's allegations before applying to a criminal court, particularly as the decree-holder was a clerk in his own office.

We have already given the judgment of the High Court in this case and will not therefore reproduce it. We confess we did not expect that Mr. O'Donnell should thus seek to set himself above the law.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

A HOT dispute is raging in England on the propriety or otherwise of vivisection for the advancement of science. The scientists urge that it is necessary, in the interest of physiology and therapeutics, that experiments should be performed on the lower animals by dissecting, roasting, boiling and other approved methods, in order to ascertain, the normal conditions of the internal organs and the changes they undergo in disease. The moralists, who are opposed to this system of scientific enquiry, protest against the heartless cruelty and torture which these experiments involve, and repudiate the benefits which are said to accrue to science from them. The dispute is of old standing, and some time ago formed the subject of legislation. The conclusion arrived at

by Parliament was that the evil complained of would be greatly removed if anæsthetics were employed before subjecting living animals to the dissecting knife of the scientist. It has, however, entirely failed to remove the evil on the one hand, and on the other to satisfy the scientists who complain that they cannot effectually study the effect of their experiments, when the subjects lie insensible under the effects of anæsthetics. Legislative measures are accordingly threatened during the coming Parliamentary sessions. The moralists are to bring forward a Bill absolutely prohibiting vivisection, and the scientists another to remove all obstructions to the free conduct of their experiments; and both are now engaged in preparing the public mind for the coming conflict, by publishing long dissertations in support of their respective positions. In India, where such experiments are rarely performed, except with cobra poison, the subject is not of any direct importance; but it may not be amiss to quote a few instances of the nature and kind of operations to which the scientists resort to obtain their end. The practice of administering drugs to animals by way of trial before prescribing them for human beings dates from remote antiquity, and the medical literature of the Hindus, as well as the annals of the Greeks and the Romans, clearly show that occasionally some of the lower animals were subjected to the knife for the edification of medical men. It was, however, not until the time of Dr. Magendie that the practice has been reduced to a regular system, and what it has now come to will be best illustrated by the description of some of the experiments, which have lately been performed. One of the most zealous enthusiasts in the prosecution of such experiments was the late Dr. Claude Bernard, and to mark the sense of his admirers for his successful experiments, particularly in constructing a novel stove for carrying them on, a monument has lately been erected to his honor. His object was to ascertain the amount of heat necessary to destroy animal life, and the stove was so constructed as to enable him to study at ease the effect of high temperature on animals subjected to it. Numerous rabbits and seventeen dogs were from time to time baked to death in this stove.* This baking resulted in the ascertainment of the fact, that lethal heat was 110 to 112 degrees of Fahrenheit. How far this result will contribute to the saving of human life remains a problem. Another series of experiments were conducted by boiling; live animals were dropped into cauldrons of boiling water, and there kept till they died. What the scientific gain was from these experiments we are not informed.

The stove apart, the following are descriptions which we cull from the last No. of the *Fortnightly Review*:

"In this experiment a dog was first rendered helpless and incapable of any movement, even of breathing, which function was performed by a machine blowing through a hole in its windpipe." All this time, however, "its intelligence, its sensitiveness, and its will remained intact," a "condition accompanied by the most atrocious sufferings that the imagination of man can conceive" (*vide* Claude Bernard in *Revue des Deux Mondes* 1st September, 1864. pp. 173, 182, 183, etc.) In this condition, the side of the face, the side of the neck, the side of the foreleg, interior of the belly and the hip, were dissected out in order to lay bare respectively the sciatic, the splanchnics, the median, the pneumogastric and sympathetic and the infra-orbital nerves. These were excited by electricity for ten consecutive hours, during which time the animal must have suffered unutterable torment, unrelieved even by a cry.

The inquisitors then left for their homes, leaving the tortured victim alone with the clanking engine working upon it, till death came in the silence of the night and set the sufferer free. (Minutes 4111.)

The utter want of feeling displayed in the operation is simply horrifying. The good doctors did not even take the trouble to put an end to the suffering of the poor animals after the experiments by administering a final *coup de grace*, but left the animals to writhe while they retired for their dinner.

Again—

"The spinal cord of a strong grey poodle dog was cut in two places, February 27th and March 13th. The second injury made fearful ravages." (The description cannot be quoted.) "As it might be expected from the miserable appearance of the animal that it would not live long, it was about to undergo another operation on the 8th April, but died during the preparations" (p 41). Fifty-one dogs had portions of their brains washed out of the head, which had been pierced in several places. Most of the animals died of inflamation of the brain." Then follows an "interesting" experiment on a delicately formed little bitch. The left side of the brain was extracted, wire-pincers were applied to the hind feet. The creature whined, howled piteously, and foamed at the mouth. At last it became blind. The dissected brain "resembled a latelyhoed potato field."

The idea of the nails driven into the feet would have done credit to even the father of evil, and the comparison with "a lately hoed potato field" is a rich one of its kind. But to proceed—

"I had therefore before me a little explored region of pathology; it had all the allurements (*le seduzioni*) and all the difficulties of the unknown" (p. 93). The problem was to create intense pain, and at the same time to keep the creature motionless in an attitude which would not (like lying on its back) interfere with respiration. The ingenious, Professor hit on two ways to accomplish this double purpose "either by exasperating the pain so that its influence overcame the action of the muscles of motion; or by planting sharp and numerous nails through the soles of the feet in such a way as to render the animal nearly motionless, because in every movement it would have felt more acutely its torment" (p. 95). Then follow the details of twenty-eight experiments. Many of them, he says, occupied two days, all of them one day at least. The Professor prefaces what is to follow by this remark (p. 101.)——

"These my experiments were conducted with much DELIGHT AND EXTREME PATIENCE for the space of a year." (*Queste mie esperienze furono condotte con molto amore e pazienza moltissima per lo spazio di un anno.*)

One experiment is on a guinea'pig nursing its young; another on a dove enclosed in the machine and tormented for nearly two hours, then taken out, and after some respite, put back again for another hour and fifty-five minutes, with "many nails in its feet and wings," and again subjected to the action of the "tormentatore," which leaves it often *accasciata* (prostrated) with pain (p. 106). Two white rats, after two hours of the machine, are "larded with long thin nails in their limbs." They "suffer horribly, and, shut up in the machine for two hours more, they rush against each other, and not having the strength to bite, remain interlaced with mouths open, screaming and groaning" (p. 107). A rabbit was placed for six hours in the machine, and next day larded with nails and shut in the machine for six hours more. Another rabbit was "*imbolhito di chiodi*" ("quilted with nails") The result of the whole twenty-eight experiments is a synoptical table of the water and carbonic acid produced under the various degrees of "little pain," "much pain," "cruel pain," and "atrocious pain" respectively. It appears that the average of all the observations differs only by two centesimi from the average of normal respiration (p. 115.)

Thus the "quilting with nails" and "atrocious pain" on a diabolically designed instrument fitly named the tormentor, resulted in the determination that even under the infliction of the most "atrocious pain" the respiration varied by two centesimi.

Again—

"The first part of the performance consists in making the animal fast from seventeen to nineteen hours. At about 9 A.M. it is brought into the laboratory..... Curari is injected to prevent struggles and cries ..... Another operation is now necessary to keep up respiration. This is done with a pair of bellows through an aperture made in the windpipe. An incision is made in the middle line of the stomach and a tube inserted into the bile duct into which an opening has been made. The cystic duct is now occluded by a clamp; an opening is made into the part of the intestinal canal called the duodenum, and a cholagogue or some other substance to be tested is inserted in it. The experiment is now said to begin, and to those whose feelings and conscience have not been seared with a hot iron the sight of the miserable and helpless victim would be intolerable....."

For general readers it should be noted that curari is a drug which destroys the powers of motion, but leaves those of sensation intact, so that the animals may not relieve their suffering by a cry or a writhing.

"The *Lancet* of September 17th, 1881, contains an account, headed 'Electrical Tetanus,' of some experiments by M. Richet."

"Repeated electrical stimulation," it appears, produces on rabbits a state of tetanus (cramp) arresting respiration, which may be kept up artificially. In respect of dogs, the following is the account given of those experimented on by M. Richet; and detailed (we may add) without one word of condemnation in the *Lancet*.

"In the dogs the electricity employed was not sufficiently powerful to arrest respiration, and death was due to the elevation of temperature. The ascent of the thermometer was extremely rapid, so that *after the tetanus had lasted for half an hour*, the lethal temperature of 111 or 112F. was reached. ..... The proof that the increased bodyheat is the cause of death was furnished by the fact that if the animal is *kept cool by artificial means* it may bear *for more than two hours extremely strong currents, which cause severe tetanus without dying for some days* ..... Usually death occurs when a temperature of 112° is attained, but in some cases it reached 112·5 and even 113·4..... At 111 the breathing is so frequent that it is hardly possible to count it and so feeble that scarcely any air enters the thorax."——*Lancet*, September 17, 1881, p. 515.

Thus these most miserable animals were subjected for two hours at a time to currents of electricity, causing such intense agony of cramp and heat together that they either expired, with their blood 14 degrees above the normal temperature (simmered, in short, in their own blood)—or lingered for a day or two, having been "kept cool by artificial means" during their hideous torture. M. Richet may safely challenge the world—perhaps the inhabitants of even a worse world than this—to rival him in the ingenuity of his torture. (*Zoophilist*, No. 6)

The net results of the above experiments for the benefit of man have not been described. Whatever they be the atrociously shocking character of the experiments, and the diabolical indifference to animal suffering displayed by the Christian experimentors, are worthy of special note. Fitly does the author of the article from which the above quotations have been made, exclaim, "Blessed are the strong, the self-asserting, and they that hunger and thirst after science. Blessed are the merciless, for they shall obtain useful knowledge!"

* These animals, Bernard tells us, (*Lecons sur la Chaleur Animale*, p. 347), survived respectively eight minutes, ten minutes, twenty-four minutes, and so on, according to the heat of the stove, and according to the position of their heads within it, or outside of it. It became impossible, he says, of each case, to count the pantings. At last the creature falls into convulsions and dies—uttering a cry.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following telegram, which we have received from the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, the leading Vernacular paper of Bombay:

I heartily support proposed address to Viceroy about Vernacular Press Act repealed. Immediate action necessary on behalf of all India.

Our contemporary will see from the proceedings published below that steps have already been taken to give effect to our suggestion. We hope the Native Press throughout the country will co-operate in furtherance of this movement.

WE ARE glad to observe that our brethren of the Native Press have accepted our suggestion to vote an address of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. On Saturday last a meeting of the representatives of the Native Press was held at the Town Hall, at which the following Resolutions were passed:

Proposed by Babu Surendranath Banerjea of the *Bengali* and seconded by Babu Rajmohun Mookerjea of the *Provati*:

That this Meeting is of opinion that a humble address be presented by the Native Press of India to His Excellency the Viceroy expressive of their gratitude for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

Proposed by Babu Sashibhusan Chatterjea of the *Sahachar* and seconded by Babu Sashibhusun Mookerjea of the *Provakur*:

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draw up the proposed address, and to carry out the objects of this meeting:

Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, (*Hindoo Patriot*) Chairman.
Babu Narendranath Sen. (*Mirror.*)
" Biprodas Bannerjea (*Sahachar.*)
" Girjabhusun Mookerjea M.A. B.L. (*Nobobibhakur*)
" Rajmohun Mookerjea (*Provati.*)
" Surendranath Bannerjea (*Bengali.*) *Member and Secretary*

Proposed by Babu Sarat Chunder Roy of the *Amrita Bazar Patrica* and seconded by Babu Girijabhusun Mookerjea of the *Nobobibhakur*,

That members of the Native Press in provincial and Mofussil towns be requested to form Branch Committees for co-operation with the Calcutta Committee.

Thanks were voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

WE HAVE the pleasure to announce that Babu Brojendra Kumar Seal, District Judge of Bankura, has remitted Rs. 100 in aid of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column announcing that the College Reunion will take place this year at the Chitpore Garden-House of the Hon'ble Durgachurn Law on Sunday next at 3 P. M. Admission will be by invitation cards and not by tickets purchased at the gate. The disturbances caused last year have rendered this change necessary.

THE ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE of the Mahomedan Literary Society will be held on Thursday next. His Excellency the Viceroy will honor the occasion with his august presence. Newab Abdul Lutief has made grand arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors. We need hardly repeat that Native gentlemen should go in full dress.

LAST SATURDAY the inaugural ceremony of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Telephone Exchanges was celebrated with some *eclat* at their Calcutta Office, No. 7, Council House Street, under the presidency of Major the Hon'ble Evelyn Baring. There was a large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Clement D. Leggatt, Agent in India and Ceylon for the Chairman and Directors of the Oriental Telephone Company, commenced the business of the day by giving an ac-

count of the intended operations of the Company, and Major Baring delivered a suitable address, exhorting private enterprise and finally declaring the Exchanges open. The visitors were then entertained with some practical experiments of the telephone, talking through the magic wire from Council House Street to the Lall Bazar station. Among other things a lady wanted a whistle, and it came distinctly from Lall Bazar and also sounds of notes on a piano. The telephone thus proved a complete success. We wish the enterprise every success.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Trades' Association has become an established institution of the city, and it was celebrated on Friday last with the usual *eclat*. The dinner, those who did justice to it say, was excellent, while one gentleman told us in great confidence that it was better than what he ate at Lord Mayor's Dinner in London. The feast of reason was not the less inviting, but the speeches were not above the average. We do not know whether the voices of the speakers were drowned by the copious draughts placed at their disposal, but many of them were not very audible. We have neither time nor space to notice the speeches this week, but we cannot refrain from saying that Mr. Branson, who responded to the toast of the bar, literally roasted the Law Member. He made a very effective speech in which as he said he ventilated the grievances of the bar. We thank the Trades' Association for the kind and cordial reception they gave to the Native Press. We wish them success and prosperity.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* publishes the results of the last B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University. We give them in the following tabular form :

Order.	NAMES OF COLLEGES.	First Divn.	Second Divn.	Third Divn.	Total. Divn.
1.	Presidency College	6	15	7	28
2.	General Assembly	1	6	14	21
3.	Hooghly College	4	7	2	13
4.	Metropolitan Institution	3	1	3	7
5.	Dacca College	1	4	2	7
6.	Patna College	1	5	0	6
7.	Muir Central College ...	1	1	3	5
8.	Canning College	2	0	1	3
9.	Rajshahi College	0	3	0	3
10.	Free Church Institution	0	1	2	3
11.	Lahore Govt. College...	0	1	1	2
12.	Ravenshaw College (Cuttack.)	0	1	0	1
13.	Bishop's College	0	1	1	1
14.	Krishnagar College	0	1	1	2

The results are very unsatisfactory. There are no less than 42 colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University, out of which only 14 have passed candidates successfully. Not a single college teaching European and Eurasian students has passed a single candidate—not even St. Xavier's College. The North-West Colleges have fared badly this year. What is the cause of such wholesale slaughter of the innocents in the University Examinations this year? Has the quality of teaching deteriorated or is there something in the mode of examinations? In Bombay the results are generally far more satisfactory. We do hope that our University authorities will look into this matter. It will be seen that in point of numbers the Presidency College comes out first, the General Assembly's Institution second, the Hooghly College third, and the Metropolitan Institution fourth, but in point of merit the Presidency College holds as usual the first place, it has passed 6 students in the first division, the Hooghly College the second, it has passed 4 students *ditto ditto*, and the Metropolitan Institution the third, it has passed three students *ditto ditto*. The only other Calcutta College, which has passed successful students, is the Free Church Institution, which has passed only three, none, however, in the first division. We congratulate the Rajshahye and Cuttack Colleges on their results.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times of India* from London announces that "the forthcoming Indian Budget will show a surplus of four millions sterling, and that consequently the Cotton duties will be taken off, but no income tax will be imposed." We believe the bulk of the surplus is due to under-estimate of the opium revenue. But the question is whether the benefit of the surplus should be first given to Manchester. We admit that the remission of the cotton duties was so framed by Sir John Strachey as to compel the abolition of the whole of the duties. This was a piece of financial finesse—we hope we will not be called "dishonest and dishonorable" for using this word —which we were not prepared to see committed on the part of the British Government, whatever might have been the individual proclivities of Sir John. What a moral spectacle does the history of the remission of these cotton duties offer! That the cotton duties are destined to go is as certain as the decree of fate. But the repeal of those duties will not now we believe involve a loss of more than four or five hundred thousands of pounds per annum. But the surplus is large, and why should not some relief be given to the taxpayers of India? Why should not the License tax go, as the Affghan war is over, for to all intents and purposes it was levied for the expenses of the Affghan war, though nominally raised for the Famine Insurance Fund. It would however be far better, if the opium surplus were made a reserve fund by statute for the liquidation of debt. We ought to look to the example of America, and try to reduce the national debt as much as possible.

THIS IS the height of the Calcutta season. Distinguished Indian officers, Indian statesmen, and other notabilities, have come to our capital city, and we heartily welcome them. Amongst others we notice Sir Stewart Bayley, British Resident at Hyderabad, well known to Bengal fame, Sir James Gordon, British Resident at Mysore, whose name will be associated in the history of that native principality as the British officer, who has assisted most in the re-establishment of the Native Raj, Sir Lepel Griffin, the distinguished Punjab Secretary and at present Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana, Sir Raja Dinkur Rao, the first Indian statesman, who came to public notice after the Mutiny, and was one of the first native members of Lord Canning's Legislative Council, His Highness the Newab of Bhawalpore, a prince of considerable importance in the Punjab, whose father rendered conspicuous services to our Government during the Mutiny, he himself also rendered valuable services during the Affghan campaign, but he lately came under notice for the religious feud which lately broke out in his State between his Hindu and Mahomedan subjects, his weird-like appearance with flowing matted hair and unprecedently huge turban being the chief topic of talk in society, Sirdar Sir Deva Sing, the clever Dewan of Puttiala, Sir Bukshi Ganda Sing, also of Puttiala, Sir Bikram Sing, brother of the late Raja of Kuppurthalla now a prominent talookdar of Oudh, Dewan Ram Jas, also of Kuppurthalla, Mr. Rungacharlu, the able Dewan of Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja of Viziniagram, a worthy son of a worthy father now deceased, the Hon'ble Raja Ram Rao Bahadur, of Pittapur, in the Gadavery district, a member of the Madras Legislative Council, &c. Several native landholders have also come from different parts of Bengal. The Government has done its part by inviting them to the chapters of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, to Evening parties and Garden parties, some of them being favoured by private interviews by His Excellency the Viceroy. We wish some leaders of Native Society in Calcutta would invite these distinguished visitors to a social reunion. As the winter assembly in Calcutta is becoming an almost annual institution, it would greatly tend to promote good feeling and friendship among the representatives of different parts of India, who might visit our city at this season, if some arrangements were made by the leaders of our society to receive and entertain them.

THE MOST important social event of last week was the investiture of the members of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire with their respective decorations. The gathering was very large, about 1500 persons were present, and the Marble Hall and the Throne Room were tastefully decorated, but a ceremony like the chapter does not come off to advantage in an enclosed building. The grandest chapter ever held in India was the one held by Lord Mayo in honor of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. It was a grand conception grandly executed. The next best was the one held by Lord Northbrook in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. But both these chapters were held on the Maidan. The last chapter was the first held at night, and lights lent some effect to the ceremony. According to programme the procession was formed, and after His Excellency the Grand Master was seated, the members of the two Orders were seated ; Mr. C. Grant, the Secretary to the Order, first announced the business of the Chapter of the Star of India, which was—

"The investiture of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore as a Knight Grand Commander, and of Sirdar Dewa Sing of Puttiallah, James Davidson Gordon, Esq., C. S. I. and Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., C.S.I., as Knights Commanders ; and the decoration of Sirdar Bakshi Ganda Sing of Puttiallah, Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthala, Lieutenant-Colonel William Tweedie, Henry Mortimer Durand, Esq, Wazidzada Mahomed Afzal Khan, Horace Abel Cockerell, Esq., and Charles Grant, Esq., with the Badge of the Third Class of the Order under the Sovereign's Grants."

The Newab of Bhawalpore was the first recipient of the honor. His Highness was the observed of all observers. He made reverence to the Grand Master not by making the usual bow, but by salaming with both hands in right oriental fashion. The others in the list were then decorated in the order mentioned in the programme. After the Star chapter was concluded there was held a chapter of the Indian Empire. This was the first time a chapter of this Order was held. His Excellency the Grand Master and the Members of the Order of the Indian Empire present having taken their seats, the Secretary to the Order reported that business before the Grand Master was the decoration of the Hon'ble Henry Lucius Dampier, John Lambert, Esq., Syud Abdul Hakk, Karnalkar, and Major John Robertson, respectively, with the badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The insignia of the Order were handed by His Excellency the Grand Master to the gentlemen named. After the conclusion of the ceremony an Evening Party was held by His Excellency the Viceroy. As usual His Excellency was kind, courteous and affable to his guests, the Government House being for the nonce converted into a Hall of all Nations. On Thursday following Her Excellency Lady Ripon held a Garden Party, which was a very pleasant gathering, the grounds and the south face of Government House being beautifully illuminated.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE notifies the re-appointment of Mr. G. C. Paul, Advocate-General, and the appointment of Mr. D. M. Barbour, the officiating Revenue Secretary, to the Bengal Legislative Council. We are glad to learn that Mr. Caithness of Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, and Babu Bhudev Mookerjea, C. I. E., Inspector of Schools, have been appointed members of the Council. Both are good appointments. Mr. Caithness is a useful citizen, and takes great interest in local politics. Babu Bhudev Mookerjea is a man of considerable ability, and his appointment to the Council is a compliment to the Educational Service.

WE SAID last week that the Native public are anxious to know the orders of Government in the Bogra Sunkirtun case. In the meantime a correspondent informs us that the Magistrate's attitude is threatening to the clerks and other ministerial officers, who were members of the procession. Our correspondent says :

The Magistrate's Head-Clerk Babu Umanath Majumdar has taken leave, and BabuMathuranathChatterjeaHead-Clerk of the Collectorate, who on several occasions during the incumbency of the former Magistrates acted for Umanath Babu, and who by his aptitude for business and charsoter merited favor of his official superiors, and whose claim to the appointment stan ds foremost amongst all theclerks, has not been appointed, Umanath Babu's *locum tenens* on the present occasion. The second clerk, a Mahomedan who draws not more than Rs 25 per month has been appointed acting Head-Clerk. Another Muhurir has been suspended on trifling grounds. Babu Mathuranath and the Mohurir were members of the Sankirtun procession and this *singular* proceeding of the Magistrate towards them has filled the popular mind with terror

We can hardly believe all this. But there are many things done by Mofussil *zubberdustism* which we cannot fathom. The facts mentioned by our correspondent certainly deserve an enquiry.

IT GRIEVES us to observe that while the Government is professing so much to advance educated natives to high and responsible situations, it has taken away a high appointment from them, which it had conferred upon them only four years ago. The Assistant Secretaryship to the Government of Bengal has been given to a Covenanted Civilian. This change has been effected with the sanction of the Government of India. The Government of Bengal, we hear, has not reflected upon the manner in which the work has been performed by the three native gentlemen who have held this office; it is of opinion that in consequence of the further extension of the decentralization system it is necessary to have the assistance of a Covenanted Officer as Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department. We confess we do not understand this reason. The natives have a peculiar aptitude in figures, and yet they are to be excluded from that department for which they are specially qualified. This is a move backwards, which we cannot regret too deeply.

AN INSTANCE of great personal hardship has been brought to our notice. Hitherto the Tehsildars in the Government Khas estates in Chittagong were paid by commission; this system is to be changed, and they are to be remunerated by fixed salaries, and the Government justly ruled that preference should be given to local men. But it appears from the petition of Babu Gopimohun Das, lately employed as a Khas Tehsildar in Chittagong, now lying before us, that this principle has been set at naught by the Divisional Commissioner. The petitioner holds high testimonials from local officers, and was particularly recommended by Mr. Manson, the late Collector, but the Commissioner has put in a man of his own in direct contravention of the principle laid down by Government, but neither the Board nor the Government will interfere, because the order has been passed by the Commissioner. This is very hard.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the transfer of Property Bill has been postponed for three weeks. We wish it were shelved altogether. We have not time to notice the debate this week. At the last moment we observe Mr. Stokes has made a compromise. He has excluded the Hindus from the effects of Chapter II. of the Bill, which relates to gift to unborn persons, perpetuities &c. We must say that three weeks is too short a time for the public to make known their views and opinions on the amended Bill in the shape of memorials to the Council.

THE NATIVE CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* at the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad thus writes to that paper:

The *Mela* is breaking. Cholera has appeared at the *Triveni*, and in some parts of the town there have been many fatal cases. A rather severe pressure was brought to bear upon the *fakirs*, to disperse them from the locality where they have been abiding. To understand the attitude of the *fakirs* one ought to enter into their beliefs. The merit of a visit to this holy resort is greatly enchanced by a residence there for a month, beginning from the day when the sun enters the Capricorn. Thousands of Hindus, both laymen and the holy *fakirs*, observe this injunction of the Shastras. So, when ordered to leave the spot at once, these *fakirs* did not like to break their vow of residing at the *Triveni* before the full period of their residence was religiously at an end. They refused to comply with the orders of the police. A *leader* of the Vaishnava sect was thereupon tied to a post, and threatened with public whipping if he did not direct his followers to leave the town and depart to their homes. For a while the *fakir* was deaf to all threats and persuasions, and entreated the police to spare him the indignity of a castigation, willing rather to be drowned in the sacred junction of the river, tied in a sack, instead. It is reported that his cooked and uncooked provisions, a large store, was *looted* before his eyes, and it was, when personal chastisement was imminent, that he gave way to the demands of the authorities and was released. Think of a Roman Catholic Beshop trated in the same way in Ireland for reasons of sanitation.

It has been proclaimed by beat of drum that the residents of the town, lodging and sheltering pilgrim would be punished. But it is to be wished that, in their desire to prevent the outbreak from spreading, the authorities do not proceed to the other extreme, and forbid all ingress of pilgrims to the *Triveni*. Men from distant places, at a considerable expense and trouble, have set out on their journey; and some have reached, and others are on their way to the sacred resort. To send them back without the accomplishment of their objects would be a severe hardship.

What were the authorities about ere this? Did they not know that the Kumbh Mela would attract large crowds, and that proper precautions should have been taken beforehand? If they had promulgated necessary rules for the conservation of sanitation before the commencement of the mela, there would not have been so much misunderstanding, disappointment, and grief. We readily admit that for the sake of human life extreme measures must be taken, regardless of other consequences. But there is a way of doing things. The North-West Government ought to know that the last Kumbh mela was held in special veneration by the Hindus as it was believed by them that after this year the sanctity of the *Saraswati* would depart. Hence the eagerness with which the Hindus from all parts of the country have flocked to bathe in the holy confluence. Then they believe that there is a particular religious merit if they dwell on the banks of the river this month for say four weeks —this is called *Kalpabash*. This was the reason why the *Fakirs* were so loath to leave the mela grounds. We are very sorry for the mismanagement of the mela by the Allahabad authorities. It is not so much they as the Queen's Government, which for no fault of its own, will get a buduam among the people.

ON TUESDAY evening last the 24th instant died a veteran native officer of the Education Department. Babu Moheshchunder Banerjee, late a Professor of the Presidency College, breathed his last at the age of 66, and with him ended the first batch of Dr. Duff's earliest pupils. The deceased had a distinguished academical career, and his forte lay in the exact sciences. He was the first student of his year and a gold medalist. Though he did not seek to bring himself too prominently forward his life was not an inactive one. A man with an apparently harsh manner, his honest and unfeigned sympathies with the struggles and sufferings of his fellowmen earned for him the esteem and regard of those with whom he came into contact. For a man of his position and circumstances his charity within the domestic circle was unstinted. He was a Kulin Brahmin of a high order, and as such upon him had devolved the charge and maintenance of a horde of relatives and dependents. So gentlemanly was he in feeling and so noble in his benevolence that he made no distinction in the style of maintenance between his children and his remotest kindred. The latter were not made to feel that they were dependents on him. Babu Moheshchunder was thoroughly independent in feeling and principle. He was connected by marriage with the Rajas of Bhookoylash, and that connection threw in his way ample opportunities for enriching himself, but he was above such sordid spirit. The circumstances under which he retired from active life shewed what stuff he was made of. There were two native Professors in the Presidency College of pensionable age, the late Babu Pearychurn Sircar and Babu Moheshchunder. Sir George Campbell had been urging the Director of Public Instruction to reduce the establishment of the College. One day Principal Sutcliffe asked Moheshchunder whether he or Peary was the senior in service and age. Promptly came the reply from Mohesh —"I am old both in years and service, you mean perhaps which of us shall retire first— it is me. My connection with the College ceases from to-morrow if you please." Babu Moheshchunder leaves a family of several children, but we deeply sympathize with his surviving elder brother Babu Essanchunder, who in his old age is left to mourn the loss of the only friend below to joy with his joys and sorrow with his sorrows.

IN ORDER to prevent abuses in Government treasuries the Government of India has laid down some important rules for the conduct of those offices. We will summarize them. In the first place no covenanted civil servant (including military and uncovenanted officers in the Commissions of non-Regulation Provinces) shall be placed in charge of a district treasury, except for the purpose of training or as a strictly temporary measure, pending the arrival of a Deputy Collector (or Extra Assistant Commissioner) appointed to the post. In the second place, the charge of district treasuries shall be entrusted to Deputy Collectors, but they may combine other duties. In the third place the Deputy Collectors entrusted with the charge of treasuries shall be, as far as possible, officers selected from among the whole body of Deputy Collectors, for acquaintance with, or aptitude for, accounts which they may have evinced, and though rising in the general graded list of Deputy Collectors, they shall ordinarily be employed on treasury duty at one station or another, and thus gradually become the trained and experienced agency which is desired. In the fourth place no Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collector shall remain hereafter in charge of a district or sub-divisional treasury unless he has passed the departmental examination, according to the higher standard, and has also been not less than three years in the service of Government. The spirit of these rules is very creditable to our Deputy Collectors. They shew that the Government has great confidence in them. The separation of the treasury officers into a distinct body is a move in the right direction.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior quality of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Deseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co, 77. Strand London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 28th January, 1882.

The commercial intelligence for the week has been particularly meagre owing to the extreme prostrated condition of our markets

Piece-Goods.—There has hardly been a single transaction worth noticing—although many dealers have returned from the mela at Allahabad, still no disposition is shown for business operations. The condition of this market from some time past has been bad enough, but since the announcement of the news about the abolition of cotton duties it has become worse; holders of large stocks of White and Grey goods are put out of their wits as how to compete with goods duty-free. We can only say that if the abolition is to take effect immediately, the interests of the Piece-Goods trade will be placed in a precarious position.

Yarns.—Import descriptions for all high numbers will also suffer in value. Country manufactures have been very quiet, and dealers are making great efforts to put down the prices, but by the firmness shewn by the manufacturers their steadiness has been maintained.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market; there were two sales of Indigo during the week, and almost the whole of the European manufactured Indigo is out of the market, leaving chiefly odds and ends of some native Indigo.

Oil-seeds.—There has been nothing done in these articles.

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of two maunds each of the undermentioned qualities found buyers at the following prices:

Table Gross	...	...	2-2 to 2-10
Balliam	...	...	1-12 to 2
Kheearee	.	...	1-8 to 1-10
Ruree	...	...	1-7 to 1-10
Mooghee (old)	...	...	1-12 to 1-15

MONETARY.

Money has during the week been somewhat less stringent, 9 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal and outside 7 to 8 per cent. being charged for loans on deposit of Government securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have been in fair request and there were transactions done at higher rates. At the close the following rates ruled—

4 per cent. ... 101 to 101-2 | 4½ per cent. ... 109-4

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There was a fair demand for some Tea stocks and E C S Shares for which higher prices were obtained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India	11	8	0
Moharani Surnomoye C. I. Cossimbazar	3	4	0
H. H. the Nawab of Rampore	13	4	0
Dr. Roheem Bahadur Khan, Lahore	13	4	0
Satara Native General Library	13	4	0
The Budaon Institute	13	4	0
Babu Godadharpersad Sing, Belaspore	2	6	0
„ Upendranath Roy Chowdry, Busirhat	5	0	0
„ Ramchunder Nayak, Kalia, Nagpore City	13	4	0
„ Hurrendrachunder Goho. Maymensing	10	0	0
„ Rajcoomar Surbadhicary, Lucknow	13	4	0
„ Gobindchunder Ghosal, Indore	6	10	0
„ Radhasam Sircar, Cuttuck	20	0	0
„ Umeswar Barooah, Seringhee	3	5	0
„ Tarineepersad Roy, Bhagulpore	6	0	0
„ Ramroop Ghose, Mirzapore	0	9	0

ERATA.

For „ Muttylal Sircar, Purneah Rs. 13-6, Read .. 13 4 0
„ „ Bepinbehary Bose Beegooserie, read Bepinbehary Ghose.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 25, 1882.

GENERAL.—Baboo Koylaschunder Chatterjee, Deputy Collector on settlement duty, Midnapore, returned on the forenoon of the 5th December 1881 from the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th November 1881.

Moonshee Mahomed Ghowsi, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, returned to duty on the 1st instant.

Baboo Shibchunder Nag, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 72, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Barodakant Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttuck, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Noakholly. This cancels the order of the 3rd instant, appointing C. H. Vowel to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Baboo Bunkimchunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on deputation as Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Mr. W Fiddian Temporary Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Midnapore, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

Mr. W H. Page, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howra, is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1882, *vice* Mr. W. Fiddian.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Temporary Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st January 1882, *vice* Mr. W. Fiddian.

Mr. J. Posford is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1882 *vice* Mr. C. A Samuells Mr Posford will continue to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors.

Baboo Annadapersad Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is appointed to be personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Mr. H. Thompson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigooree, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district,

Baboo Okhoykumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for one day, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 8th November last,

Baboo Nabinkrishna Banerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for two months under section 127 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 3rd instant.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of about 15,000 best Moulmein Teak Scantlings of different sizes for building Wagon Stock. The Timber will have to be delivered within 6 weeks of acceptance of tender. Applications for forms accompanied by a remittance of one rupee should be made to the Manager Tirhoot State Railway Mozufferpur who will furnish all necessary information.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Mozufferpur, }
The 26th Jan. 1882. }

Notice.

Wanted for the Office of the District Engineer Road Cess Committee, Mymensingh, a Competent Draftsman at Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge of drawing, able to estimate, and write out estimates neatly.

He must give a security deposit of Rs. 50.

Copies of testimonials as to ability must be submitted to the District Engineer Boad Cess Committee Mymensingh, at once.

R. WALLNUTT,

Mymensingh, } Distt. Engineer, Road Cess
The 21st January 1882. } Committee, Mymensingh.

NOTICE.

Public are hereby informed that the Singhasor Fair and an Exhibition will take place on the banks of the river Parnaney, in the Mudehpurah Sub-Division, North Bhagalpur, from 12th to 20th February 1882, corresponding 9th to 17th Falgoon 1288 F.S.

Camp, Mudehpurah, } W. H. D'OYLY,
The 20th Jan. 1882. } Magistrate of Bhagalpur.

Notice.

KAUNIA & DURLA RAILWAY.

Opening of the Mogul Hat Branch.

Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Mogul Hat Branch of the Kaunia and Durla Railway running from the Teesta Station (left bank of Teesta) to Mogul Hat on the right bank of the Durla opposite Gedaldah Hat, Cooch Behar, will be opened for both goods and Coaching Traffic on and from 6th February next. For rates and fares see Time Table now being issued.

By order,

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, } G. M. DRURY,
Saidpur, 25th Jan. 1882. } *Traffic Supdt.*

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to the 10th February next for lighting and maintaining about 278 Kerosine Street lamps in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1882-83 i. e., from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

Terms and conditions of the contract and forms of tender price rupee one to be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Municipal Office, Alipore.

Each tender to be accompanied with Rs. 100 earnest money in full Government Currency Notes to be absolutely forfeited if the tender is withdrawn after the acceptance.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No tender will be received or considered unless the earnest money is enclosed and unless the tender form is clearly and distinctly filled up in accordance with the instructions.

Office of the Municipal Commrs. for the Suburbs of Calcutta. Alipore, 26th Jany. 1882. } R. C. STERNDALE. Vice-Chairman.

NOTICE.

A quarterly meeting of the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association will be held in the Theatre of the Hindu School, College Street, on Tuesday the 31st inst. at 1 P.M. Dr. K. McLeod will preside. A paper on some "Sanitary Improvements" will be read by Dr. M. M. Bose.

NOTICE.

College Reunion.

At the Hon'ble Durgachurn Law's Garden House
Chitpore,
5th February 1882.
Between 3 and 7 P.M.

Committee.

Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur.
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. .C. I. E.
Hon'ble Durgachurn Law.
„ Romeshchunder Mittra. B. L.
Raja Sourendramohun Tagore Mc. Dr. C.I.E.
Babu Isserchunder Mittra
„ Bunkimchunder Chatterjee B. L.
„ Juggodishnath Roy.
„ Annodapersad Banerjee
Pundit Maheshchunder Nayaratna C. I. E.

Invitation cards will be issued, not transferable.

SHAMCHURN LAW.
Secretary.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25 Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per Phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mackenzie Lyall & Co. will sell by auction in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms on Friday the 10th February 1882, an extensive and well assorted consignment of Musical Instruments being the annual sending of the firm whose former Invoices have met with general approbation.

To be on view the day previous to sale.

N. B. S. RAILWAY.

Wanted.

To hire with option of purchase for river service between Damookdea and Rampore Beaulea, a paddle Steamer suitable for towing a Flat. The Steamer must not draw more than 2ft. 6in. of water, tonnage about 40—N. H. P. 32.—Apply to Locomotive Seperintendent, Saidpur.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Seald Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P.M. of the 13th proximo for breaking 4,50,000 cubic feet stone ship ballast at the Municipal Depots in Calcutta.

The stone to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring of two inches in diameter and to be stacked with stack guages, the work to progress uniformly to completion by the 30th September 1882.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any quantity not less than 50,000 cubic feet and must be accompanied with earnest money of Rupees 100 per every 50,000 cubic feet tendered to be broken, or any multiple thereof not exceeding Rupees 9000 for the whole quantity.

The party or parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at their expense within four weeks of the acceptance of tender. In case of failure the earnest money to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.—

Any further information may be had on application.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE.
Superintendent of Store.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!

G. CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

AND

Performing Animals!

THIS DAY, MONDAY,
January 30th, 1882.

!! EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT !!

THE INDIAN NOBILITY

AND

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES,

AT

PRESENT IN CALCUTTA,

Have signified their unanimous approbation of SIGNOR CHIARINI'S MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION, *THIS DAY A GRAND and SELECTED PROGRAMME!* Has been arranged for their special gratification before they leave this City, and no doubt it will mark a New Era in the Aunals of Exhibitions of this kind.

A Complete Congress of Artists of both Sexes and of different nationalities in a pacific contest of skill, strength, and agility disputing the palm of superiority in Arenic and Equestrian Exercises.

GENUINE AND SOLID AMUSEMENT

FOR ALL TASTES AND ALL CREEDS.

The Imposing and Valuable Superb Stud of FIVE PRUSSIAN BLACK STALLIONS.

In an Extraordinary Exhibition of High Training of the Hippic Art, performing in uniform movements and obeying to the word of command of their instructor SIGNOR CHIARINI.

Wednesdays & Saturdays—Afternoon Performances.

Doors open at 3 o'clock.—Performance to commence at 4 o'clock.

Plan of the Seats can be seen at the Circus Ticket office, where Tickets will be on sale to-day and daily from 9 a. m.

Children under Ten and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half-Price.

EXCEPT TO BOXES AND GALLERY.

Prices of Admission.

BOXES WITH SIX CHAIRS ...	Rs.	30
SINGLE CHAIR IN BOX		5
ZENANAS WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES (six chairs) ...		30
SINGLE CHAIR		5
DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS		4
SECOND DRESS CIRCLE		3
STALLS (Carpetted Seats)		2
FIRST GALLERY		1
SECOND „ ...	As	8

N.B.—All Bills against the Administration of the Company must be presented for payment at the Circus, from 12 till 2 P.M., every Tuesday.

L. MAYA, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

GOALANDA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 1882.

Will be held from Sunday the 12th February (1st Falgun) till Sunday the 19th February (8th Falgun) both days inclusive. The bazar will be opened in the Exhibition ground on Wednesday the 1st February (20th Magh) and will last till the close of the month.

Prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors of best specimens of Agricultural produce, Indigenous country produce, live-stock &c.

Shop keepers wishing to open their stalls in the Exhibition ground should apply before the 1st February.

K. J. BADSHAH, *Subdl. Officer and President.*

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART-MANUFACTURES, 188182.

The Exhibition is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on the under named 5 days in week at the daily rates specified.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays	...	One rupee each person
Saturdays	...	Eight annas
Sundays	...	Four ,,

Season Ticket holders are entitled to admission on all the above-named days between 9 and 5 P.M. but the Exhibition is strictly closed, on Mondays and Fridays.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.

8 inches	Rs. 40	18 inches	Rs. 110		
10 ,,	,, 50	20 ,,	,, 125		
12 ,,	,, 65	25 ,,	With shafts and seat...	,, 300	
14 ,,	,, 80				
16 ,,	,, 95	30 ,,	,, ,, ,, ...	,, 400	

Grass Boxes if required.

For	14 and 16"	18"	20"	inch.
	Rs. 8	10	12	each.

Garden Rollers.

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	inches
Rs. 50	60	70	80	90	110	150	200	each,

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting

Mesh	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	1¾	2	inch.
Rs.	2	1-4	1	0-14	0-10	0-8	0-8	p. yd. 2ft. wide
	3	1-14	1	8 1-4	0-15	0-12	0-12	,, 3 ,, ,,

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanised Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

Garden Watering.

¼	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	Qts.
Rs.	2-8	3-8	4	4-8	5-4	5-8	6	6-8	3-12	10-8	Each.

Glenny Watering Pots.

2	3	4	6	Quarts
3	3-8	4	5	Each.

Edging Knives, Handled.
Rs. 3-0 each.

Transplanting Tools.
Rs. 3-12 each

Scythes.

Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 8-0
Extra Stones, As, 8, each.

10 per cent. Discount of the above prices for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

PREPARATIONS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Specific for white Leprosy Dey's Leucoderma Ointment prepared from Indigenous Drugs of India, by Pryalal Dey Price per ounce pot Rs. 3. Postage 4 annas.

DEY'S RINGWORM OINTMENT. no Mercury. The only efficacious remedy yet discovered. Price per ounce pot Re 1 per half ounce pot 8 annas, postage 4 annas. Apply to Pryalal Dey, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DEY'S TONIC PILLS (Anti-Malarious) The best nervous tonic in complicated and prostrate cases of mularious fever-Price for 30 pills Re. 1

DEY'S FERRIFUGE PILLS—The best remedy in periodic fever. No quenine, Price for 30 pills Re 1

DEYS FEVER DROPS—Dose 30 drops for adults during fever Price 32 Doses 12 anns

Directions accompany each pot and phial Apply to Pryalal Dey, Practical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta

DEYS PURE LIME JUICE—Passed the Custom House Rs. 8, per dozen Preserved under a new process to keep for sysar, Rs 7, per single bottle As, 12

MOZOOMDER & CO.

TAILORS, MERCERS &C.

373/1 UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, JORASANKO.

CALCUTTA.

SPECTACLES

JUST RECEIVED

A CON-
SIGNMFNT
OF BRAZILIAN
PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CONCAVE AND CONVEX
POSITIVELY SUITABLE
FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT
AND DIFFERENT
AGES.

Gentlemen residing in the Muffusil, and desiring to have our Spectacles are respectfully requested to send a clear statement which shall at least consist of the following:—

(*a.*) Age.
(*b.*) General state of health.

On receipt of the above statement we can select the suitable number, as we send dresses having the measurement from Muffusil.

Price for:—	Rs.	As.	P.
Steal Frame	4	0	0
Silver ,,	6	0	0
Gold ,,	16	0	0

Orders should accompany a remittance.
Orders of Coat, shirts &c. are supplied at due time.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES OF

GRIMAULT AND CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercles in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

—Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

—My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for health, or see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion, and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.

MRS. LOUNGER, Winchetser.

ASTHMA CURED.

For a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.

S. SANTIAGO, Malaga,

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

Grimault & Co.'s Guarana owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the GUARANA acts "like a charm."

Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the *sick headache.* —The *Lancet*, Aug. 31st, 1872.

Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co., bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS Calcutta; TREACHER & CO. Bombay; BARRIE & CO., MADON & CO., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.	Rs.	As.
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, fasc. I—II at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, English, fasc. I ...	0	14
Sanskrit Series.		
Atharvana Upanishads, fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, fasc. I—IV at /10 each ...	2	8
Agni Purana, fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of Rig Veda, fasc. I—V at /10 each	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, fasc. I ...		10
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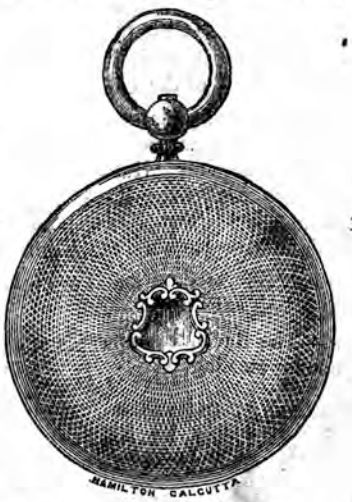

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